

city cents per pound, would produce income, subject to taxation, of Five Hundred Million Dollars, and to that extent relieve the people of the West and North.

Aside from patriotism then, it is our interest to restore the Southern States to the Union as proposed by President Johnson, whose policy will be opposed by the leading Republicans in Congress.

THE NEGRO DEPENDENCY.
Forgetful of the mammoth debt of FOUR THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS which rests with crushing weight upon the industry of the people, General Cox proposes to make a present to the negroes of territory embracing about thirty million acres of land, which would cost six hundred million dollars to purchase. To do this would require a tax of about one hundred and fifty dollars to be levied on every vote in the United States, North and South.

Before the tenth of October, it will be well for the tax-payers to reflect upon this proposition.

THE MILITIA TAX.
Why should Ohio keep up a standing army—at least why should it be done in time of peace? Are the burthens of the people so light that a tax of four dollars a head can be imposed upon every citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without the people feeling it? Let tax-payers reply.

If the Democracy are restored to power, this odious law will be repealed, and the people be thus relieved to the extent of one and a half million dollars in taxation.

The entire law is wrong, and should be repealed. It has caused the people to be uselessly taxed; it has caused our roads to be neglected, and the public arms to be unfit for use from negligence and want of skill.

The arms should be deposited in the public arsenal at Columbus, where they may be kept in good repair and ready for service, and should war come we have "the boys in blue" to depend upon—every one of whom is worth half a dozen holiday soldiers.

THE INCOME TAX.
The mere collection of the Internal Revenue, in Ohio, must cost about Six Hundred Thousand Dollars yearly. We are in favor of having this tax collected by the State authorities, and thus to away with an army of office holders, and reduce the taxes by that means alone at least half a million dollars. And the two reforms last proposed, would lighten the amount of taxes collected in Ohio, about Two Million Dollars yearly.

THE WAR IS OVER.
The war is over, and new issues are upon us. We must let the past take care of the past, and let the dead bury the dead, while we look to the present and the future. We propose a reduction of expenditures, a reduction of taxes, equality in taxation, and good faith on the part of the Government, and among the people. And we propose to restore the States of the South to the Union, so that law and order may once more be established throughout the land.

"ANDERSONVILLE"
There is a name which fills every heart with sadness—"Andersonville." It was once the prison and the tomb of thousands of our children, our brothers and our friends. The treatment they received at the hands of the enemy is represented as barbarous and cruel. But time and time again did the insurgents offer to exchange the Andersonville prisoners for those held by us, and as often did Secretary Stanton refuse to make the exchange. And according to the correspondent of the New York Tribune, who was a prisoner himself, Mr. Stanton is responsible for the many thousands of Union graves which surround the Southern prisons; and Stanton has acknowledged that the pretended difficulty as to the exchange of blacks, was only a pretext to prevent an exchange of our own brave men who were dying in loathsome prisons. Stanton made the excuse that he would not exchange round men for "living skeletons." And by our own Secretary of War, were our own brave men doomed to starvation and death. While had they been exchanged, two months time would have seen the majority of their own men in the field. But they are dead, and each soldier's grave is a silent but terrible reproach against Edwin M. Stanton, the leader in chief of the Republican party.

THE SOLDIERS IN LINE.
When the alarm of war first sounded, the young men of America sprang to arms to defend our flag, and now that peace is restored they are equally prompt in protecting their rights as white men, and in resisting every attempt to reduce our country to the condition of Mexico. In Pennsylvania and Iowa as in Ohio, the Republican leaders have declared in favor of negro equality, and the Democrats and Soldiers have united on a Soldiers' Ticket in both of those States, and in both it will be elected.

"The boys" who went to war proved themselves to be good soldiers on many a field, and they will now prove that the good soldier makes the good citizen.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
Discerning men of all parties understand that the hour of death for the Republican party is at hand. Republicans of ability and patriotism are heard to say the work of the Republican party is done; the war is over; serious abuses have sprung up which can only be corrected by a change of the Government, and it is for the interest of all that the change should take place.

In every town and city, in every town ship and county are to be seen the seeds of the speedy dissolution of the Republican party. No one believes that it will survive the coming Congress, and like a falling patent it is only kept alive by stimulants.

Would it not be wise, then, for patriotic Republicans to take their stand at once, and not wait till they become involved in a general wreck. For if by their votes they should elect General Cox they will do so with the certainty of op-

posing him after the election. Why then, vote against your own sentiments? Why cling to the body of a party the extremities of which are already palsied by death.

Thousands of Republicans will stay from the polls to avoid the responsibility of voting for General Cox, but in doing so they will evade but not discharge their duty. If negro suffrage is right, if the four dollars Militia tax is just and wise; if it be good economy to expend in Ohio six hundred thousand dollars in collecting the Internal Revenue, when it can be done for one-sixth that amount; if you desire to pay a tax of one hundred and fifty dollars to buy the "negro dependency" proposed by General Cox; if unequal taxation is equitable, and if high taxes are preferable to low taxes then you ought to vote for General Cox. But if these measures are wrong, as in your heart you know they are wrong, then it is your duty to yourself, to your children and to your country, to vote against him.

OUR COUNTRY.
We are all Americans, all Ohioans, and we should never forget that our country is the common heritage of the people. In all free nations, there will be and ought to be opposing parties, for they act as checks and guards upon each other and without opposition there would be danger of the party in power becoming despotic. But, while this is true, party spirit should always be chastened by patriotism, and every citizen should prefer the country's good to a party triumph.

An unfair attempt has been made by a portion of the Republican press to prejudice the action of the people by attacks upon gentlemen who are not candidates. They are abundantly able to take care of themselves; they stand upon their own acts and opinions, as I stand by mine; they are not responsible for my acts or views, nor am I responsible for theirs.

I fully endorse the resolutions of the Convention, which put me in nomination and upon those resolutions and my own acts I go before the people.

Parties are but associations of men, and as men are liable to err when acting singly, so they are liable to be mistaken when acting in combination. The only true rule is to look to the country, and act with reference to the public weal.

Let us all remember that we are passengers on the same great ship of State, and if she strays upon the rocks, we will all be wrecked together. But if a prudent pilot be at the helm, who will avoid all rocks and shoals, and keep the sails fairly set to the friendly breeze, a favorable voyage may be expected.

To you, then, fellow citizens, I commit, not my cause, but your own, and it is my fervent hope that you may so discharge your duty on the tenth day of October, as never to have cause of regret for what you have done.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ASHLAND COUNTY.

The Central Committee, having determined to make the balance of the campaign active and useful, make the following appointments, hoping that the friends will appreciate our cause and give our meetings the attention they deserve, and must have to make them effectual, and in turn we say you shall have suitable speakers to address you.

1. **SIGLER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, MILTON TOWNSHIP.**
Tuesday evening, Oct. 3d. Speakers, Wm. B. McCarty, J. D. Jones.

2. **TROY—Tuesday Evening, Oct. 3d.** Speakers, T. J. Kenny and J. Devor.

3. **CENTER SCHOOL HOUSE, JACKSON TP.**
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 4th. Speakers, T. J. Kenny and W. A. G. Emerson.

4. **SAVANNAH—Thursday Evening, Oct. 5th.** Speakers, T. J. Kenny Wm. B. McCarty.

5. **HAYESVILLE—Thursday Evening, Oct. 5th.** Speakers, J. P. Devor and R. M. Campbell.

6. **MIFFLIN—Friday Evening, Oct. 6th.** Speakers, J. D. Jones and R. M. Campbell.

7. **RUGGLES—Friday Eve., Oct. 6th.** Speakers, W. A. G. Emerson and J. J. Jacobs.

8. **SULLIVAN—Saturday Evening, Oct. 7th.** Speakers, W. B. McCarty and J. J. Jacobs.

No appointments have been made for Hanover, Green and Lake Townships, for the reason that there will be a Mass Meeting in Loudonville for the accommodation of those townships.

J. P. COWAN, CEN.
Democratic Central Com.

WHITE MEN MUST RULE!

ONE MORE CHARGE ALONG THE LINE!

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

All friends of Free Government, Immediate Union, Equal Taxation, and White Men's Rights, are requested to assemble at the

COURT HOUSE, ASHLAND, ON SATURDAY EVE., 30th INST.

When they will be addressed by the

HON. T. J. KENNY,

AND

WM. B. McCARTY, ESQ.

White men turn out, and bring the ladies, and show by your presence that you are determined that WHITE MEN shall rule America.

The Ashland Union.

J. M. LANDIS. J. H. LANDIS.

J. M. LANDIS & BRO., Editors.

Ashland: : : Sept. 27, 1865.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GENERAL GEORGE W. MORGAN,
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM LANG,
SUPREME JUDGE (FULL TERM),
PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP,
SUPERIOR JUDGE (VACANCY),
THOMAS M. KEY,
TREASURER OF STATE,
GEORGE SPENCE,
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
D. M. WILSON,
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
H. H. BARNEY,
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHARLES E. BOESSEL,
Clark of the Supreme Court,
DANIEL S. DANA.

Ashland County Democratic Ticket.

Senator,
MANUEL MAY,
Representative,
WILLIAM LARWILL,
Treasurer,
WILLIAM G. HELTMAN,
Commissioner,
WILLIAM COWEN,
Infirmary Director,
MOSES LATTA,
Coroner,
ISRAEL MARKEL.

Abolition Meeting.

We attended the Abolition meeting at the Town Hall on last Saturday evening, and heard the speech of a very windy fellow, whose name we have forgotten, and must say that we never before saw such an exhibition of a total want of political knowledge, and a wanton desire to misrepresent the motives of others. We have neither the time nor space, if we had the inclination, to notice his speech at length, but will only briefly refer to one or two points.

On the question of allowing the negro to vote, he said:

"I would rather meet the untutored Negro at the ballot box, than those who have been in rebellion, or their sympathizers—the Democrats."

This sentiment was applauded to the echo by all present, save a few office seekers, who, although they heartily endorsed it, did not deem it "policy" to proclaim it. We really pitied STERLING BUSHNELL, the abolition candidate for Treasurer. He looked disconsolate and forlorn—as if the last hope had passed beyond his reach. He had been laboring zealously to convince the honest Republicans that their party was not in favor of negro suffrage, and after his efforts, that one of their speakers, in a public meeting, should declare in favor of Black Suffrage, was unpardonable, not that he opposed it himself, but by evading the issue for the present, he expected to secure the soldier vote, which he knew he would not receive if it were known that he was in favor of universal suffrage.

Poor STERLING. He sat there with his head down, like a bulrush, wishing in his very heart that he was out of the scrape. We sat near him and heard him soliloquizing thus:

"I thought SMITH had told that fellow not to say anything about Negro Equality. He might have known that our conservative Republicans and the soldiers are opposed to it, and won't vote our ticket if we declare that to be the principal aim of our party. How can I go among the people and say we are opposed to that doctrine, when our public speakers assert that negro suffrage is the main issue to be decided at the coming election. Well, if I am defeated again, by the time there is to be another Treasurer elected, I hope that the Negroes will be enfranchised, and then we will import a sufficient number into this county to secure the election of our ticket. If Negro Equality is the issue, I will fight it out on that line."

At this moment, the speaker said something about "copperheads" and "traitors," which aroused STERLING's drooping spirits.

The speaker was greatly exercised about the Democratic Platform, especially the fourth Resolution, which he said, maintained the right of secession and nullification. To refute this foul charge, we submit the resolution referred to:

4. Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio will maintain and defend, as they have always heretofore done, as essential to the existence of our Federal system of government, the true doctrine of State Rights—not nullification, not secession—but the theory of that system as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798, as interpreted by their authors; the one by Madison in his Report in 1799, and the other by Jefferson, in his solemn, official Inaugural of 1801.

To let the gentlemen know the position he and his party occupied upon the question of State Rights, a few years ago, we give a Resolution of his party, taken from the Chicago Platform, upon which Mr. LINCOLN was elected in 1860:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to or-

der and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the invasion, by armed force, of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext.

The gentleman should not forget the record of his own party, upon the doctrine which he now claims to be such a vile heresy.

He asserted that the Democratic party was not united—that "a house divided against itself could not stand." Visions of the wide-spread dissection that exist in the ranks of the Republican party, must have haunted his disordered brain when he made that wild assertion. The Democracy were never more united, and determined to drive back the mongrel horde of Negroes and Abolitionists, that threaten to make our fair land one vast Sodom, than now. On the other hand, the Republicans are divided on the issues of Negro Suffrage and the Taxation of Bonds, and when the sun of the 10th day of October sets, we can send through out the Union, the glorious news, that the "house" has fallen, and the abolition thieves and depollers have been scattered to the four winds of Heaven.

He endeavored to convince his audience that Government Bonds should not be taxed. He claimed that because the stay at home shoddies had loaned the Government their ill-gotten thousands, when it was in need, that they should be exempt from taxation. Very well.—How is it with the brave soldier who offered his life in defense of the Government? Is he exempt from taxation? No. If his little homestead is not worth three hundred dollars, he is required to pay an oppressive tax upon it. Even the poor widow, whose husband's bones now lie bleaching on Southern soil—who, by unceasing toil, is enabled to prevent herself and her little ones from starvation, is taxed on every dollar's worth of property she possesses—even the cow that gives her milk—while the wealthy aristocrat, who rolls in ease and luxury, draws a large per cent interest on the thousands he has invested in Bonds, and is exempt from taxation. This is abolitionism.—This is Republicanism for the soldier, the widow and the orphan!

In our opinion, it will be a herculean task to convince the soldier that such a system of taxation is just, and that the party which advocates it, is his true friend.

REMEMBER.

That HENRY C. HEDGE, Abolition candidate for Senator in this District, made use of the following language, in a recent speech:

"I don't care what you say, a nigger is as good as an Irishman, any time."
"A Negro is as good as an Irishman!"
The noble sons of the Emerald Isle will not consider that much of a compliment, but it is the sentiment of the Abolition party. Our Irish fellow citizens will remember this.

PUBLISH IT.

Abolition stumblers are continually howling about the Democratic Platform, claiming that it declares in favor of secession and nullification. The charge is false. But why don't the Times publish the platform so that its readers, especially the soldiers—if any of them read that Negro Equality sheet—can see for themselves and judge of its merits compared with the Abolition platform. Will the Times publish the Democratic platform adopted at Columbus on the 24th ult?

Voters, Remember.

That the abolition party enacted the law that requires each able-bodied man be, between certain ages to pay a commutation tax of four dollars—

That in the event of the success of the Abolition party that law will remain upon the statute books—and

That the only hope for its repeal is in the success of the Democratic party at the next election.

Every voter who is opposed to negro suffrage, should bear in mind that Gen. Morgan is plain and outspoken on that question. He does not seek to "dodge the issue," like Gen. Cox, his opponent, who goes stoutly for that measure on the Reserve, but tries to evade the question in the more southern counties.

A dirty little blackguard, named GARDNER, addressed an abolition meeting in this place last night. For low-flung insinuations, vulgarity, and unmitigated lying, it eclipsed anything we ever heard. All the decent Republicans were disgusted with his pot-house slang. A few more such speeches and Ashland county will give the White Man's Ticket 800 majority.

ANNE BOYD'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Anne Boyd, late of Ashland County, deceased. Dated at Ashland this 21st day of September, 1865.

PAUL OLIVER.

September 20, 1865—no 15.

An Exhibit

OF THE

Receipts and Expenditures

OF

Ashland County, Ohio,

For 1 year, Ending September 11, 1865.

STATE FUND.

To amount of old funds on hand at last settlement... \$53,20.4
To total amount collected on duplicate of 1864... 47,707.27
To total amount of Show License... 80,00.0
To amount of delinquents of 1863, collected... 148,37.6
48,078.85

By amount of Treasurers fees allowed on Treasurers sheets...

By am't of Treasurers per cent on show license... 8,00.0
By am't of Treasurers mileage to Columbus—two trips... 27,52.0
By am't of Tax refunded... 520,24.0
By am't of Printers fees for Advertising Delinquent List... 19,01.8
By am't paid into the State Treasury... 46,562.15
47,419.07
659,78.1
48,078.85

By balance due the State...

By amount of Treasurers fees allowed on Treasurers sheets... 292,13.4
By am't of Treasurers per cent on show license... 8,00.0
By am't of Treasurers mileage to Columbus—two trips... 27,52.0
By am't of Tax refunded... 520,24.0
By am't of Printers fees for Advertising Delinquent List... 19,01.8
By am't paid into the State Treasury... 46,562.15
47,419.07
659,78.1
48,078.85

COUNTY FUND.

To am't of old funds on hand at last settlement... 8,280.25
To am't collected on duplicate of 1864... 18,990.01
To am't paid in by Justices of the Peace... 40,00.00
To am't paid in by G. W. Hill, Prosecuting Att'y... 350,00.0
To am't paid in by J. G. Brown, Sheriff, as Jury fees... 18,00.0
To am't paid in by Jas McCool, ex Sheriff... 30,00.0
To am't paid in by the Clerk of the Court as costs in the case of State of Ohio vs. E. Riblet... 28,65.0
To am't paid in by Judge Ingmard, error in order issued to H. H. Penne & Co... 30,16.0
To am't paid in by Isaac Gates, Auditor, for wood and stove-pipe sold... 11,00.0
To am't paid in by John Berry for stove... 10,00.0
To am't paid in by H. Blunt for cost on Road Bond... 10,50.0
To am't paid in by Harman Allen, Mayor of Jeromeville... 15,00.0
To am't of Delinquent of 1863, collected... 44,07.4
22,857.59

By am't of orders redeemed up to and including order No. 1567...

By am't of Treasurers fees on am't collected... 135,60.1
By am't of Tax Refunded... 153,05.8
By am't of Printers fees for advertising Delinquent List... 5,55.1
By am't of Treasurers fees on all other monies paid in... 54,83.1
20,825.87

By balance in Treasury...

By am't of orders redeemed up to and including order No. 1567... 20,476.83
By am't of Treasurers fees on am't collected... 135,60.1
By am't of Tax Refunded... 153,05.8
By am't of Printers fees for advertising Delinquent List... 5,55.1
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